

Once Again!

We beg friends and others to remember, that what corresponds, and what we publish from others, is not endorsed by us. If this were not the case, Editors would be kept forever explaining, qualifying, &c. We endeavor to insert matter free from personality, violence, and excess; in this we think we have succeeded; but we are compelled, necessarily, to publish views that do not accord with our own. If this simple rule be borne in mind, we shall be saved some trouble, and friends no little anxiety.

2d. That charges brought against us, such as being a malignancy, &c. &c., are utterly untrue. No man who reads the paper, could dream of making such a charge. We have discussed, and we mean to discuss, the question of slavery thoroughly, but in a way to give no alarm to the most timid, and no offence to the most capricious, as regards individual happiness, or the public well-being. We speak invariably to the conscience, the religious sense, the judgment, of the free man, and that, too, in a Christian tone and temper, and who can say, that this is wrong? Who will forbid it, even among the intelligent and virtuous that are opposed to us in opinion?

Rev. David Rice.

We have letters, notes, and questions asked about this great man. One Kentucky enquirer "who is he?" Another says, "let us hear all about him." And many say, "this address should be published."

We shall prepare, in a few weeks, a biography of David Rice. That will satisfy one enquirer, and gratify many others. It is but right that all that can be known of this good man, should be told. He was, in one sense, the founder of Protestantism in Kentucky and ever one of its best and truest citizens.

And "this address should be published." And it will be. It cannot be very long before we will have an emancipation society in Kentucky; when that is established, and means can be raised, Father Rice's "word" shall be scattered far and near in the State.

Steadily On!

French Guiana is for Emancipation! The slaveholders there are active for it, and last August took steps to carry out the measure. The Colonial Council had an emancipation majority; but the minority, though small, was turbulent, and hindered the consummation of the measure. A late election has secured an emancipation board. The next news will tell us, that Guiana is free.

The French Government have passed laws, lately, modifying servitude in the colony. This had some effect. But they were passed at the suggestion of slaveholders, and it is by the act of slaveholders, that freedom now rules in Guiana.

Steadily on! There is no stay or stop to the good work. It is begun, and it will end only in universal freedom.

The Circular.

The perpetualists of South Carolina, in their famous circular published on the 13th of the present month, while addressing the Southern to whom it was sent, say:

"You cannot but have observed the rapid progress of the anti-slavery spirit, for some time past, and the alarming influence it has exercised on the politics of the country, as exhibited at Washington, and throughout the non-slaveholding States of the Union."

The declaration made above, as regards the rapid progress of the anti-slavery spirit, is true in letter and spirit. But it is not confined to Washington, and the non-slaveholding States. South, as well as North, East as well as West, it has taken deep root, and is extending itself with rapidity and strength.

The authors of the Circular limit this anti-slavery spirit to "Abolitionism," and to the political action of the "Whig and Democratic" parties in the Free States. This is a mistake. It is, at least, not the whole truth. Beyond these causes, and far deeper—in the heart of the people, and in the bosom of the church, everywhere, there is a growing belief, a solemn religious conviction, that slavery is the deepest of evils, and that no man can be true to his country or his God, unless he strives to overcome it.

It is very evident, indeed, that the perpetualists do not understand the position and feelings of the people of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and large portions of them in North Carolina and Tennessee. They are, to a very great extent, in all these States, bitterly opposed to slavery. They know its wearing and weakening physical influences, and feel its blasting moral effects, and would this year rejoice with their whole heart, if they could be free from them. And they have not acted, have not openly and boldly grappled with the monster curse, because they have not, as yet, discovered the way, and because they are not satisfied with the course pursued, so far, by those whom the perpetualists so hotly denounce.

Nor should we go far astray, if we were to include South Carolina, in a limited way, and yet, to a much larger extent, than most persons suppose, in this category. We have evidence enough, in our possession, to establish this fact. We are constantly in the receipt of letters, making enquiries such as emigrants usually ask, and, nearly all of them, refer to "the difficulty," "the evil," or "the troubles of slavery." One instance is so remarkable, that we cannot forbear to notice it. It is that of a politician and planter of considerable influence who had been very active in denouncing Mr. Hoax, and in aiding in his "legal" expulsion from Charleston. We were surprised at seeing him in the North West, and still more surprised to learn why he came. He talked, at first, of worn-out land, and the necessity of taking his children to a new country; but, when pressed, he admitted, "that slavery, as it exists in South Carolina, is the base of society, and that he, and hundreds of others, longed to escape from it." We could not help asking, "why he had taken so active a part in the expulsion of Mr. Hoax," and he was not surprised at his brief reply, "that public opinion demanded it, and that it would not do for him to hold back."

But passing by this personal knowledge, as not being tangible evidence, let us refer to known facts—facts which show clearly enough that the anti-slavery sentiment is pretty strong even in South Carolina.

Let the investments made by Carolinians in the "North," as they call it, and in the "North-west."

Men do not, generally, separate themselves from their property. Speculators may; so may capitalists. But this is all understood. The quiet citizen of Carolina, however, with his ten, or fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars, would rarely think of investing money in Ohio or Indiana, and, if satisfied with home security or institutions, would never do it. But what is the fact? That hundreds upon hundreds of this class are doing this very thing! Nothing is known of it in South Carolina. They keep it quiet there; and this is the very "worst" feature of the matter, as the perpetualists would say, though conclusive as showing, that they have no sympathy with slavery, and that they

mean to keep an anchor to windward, by securing a home for themselves or family, in a free territory.

2d. The emigration of Carolinians to free States, especially into Ohio and Indiana.

The general impression is, that a Carolinian rarely moves to the free States. We thought so. But any one who travels a little will find, that this is a great mistake. We know hundreds of farmers in them who once "worked slaves" in the Palmetto State. We know in our sister city of Cincinnati, and near it, some twenty families who were all born and reared there. But this is the "smallest" part of the matter. By going to Greene county, Ohio, we shall meet hundreds of Carolinians; and near Brookville, Franklin, the Walnut Ridge neighborhood, Washington, and in Decatur and Rush counties, Indiana, there are still larger settlements composed of natives of Laurens, York, Spartanburg, and the region thereabout. The majority of these men were non-slaveholders; about a third, we should suppose from our enquiries, owned slaves. Their place of residence proclaims why they are in free States. It was slavery that drove them away from their native land, and nothing else.

3d. These investments and removals have been chiefly made within the last fifteen years. This is a singular fact, and one hereafter that we may enlarge upon—for it is important as well as singular. The distinguished ultras of South Carolina—legislative and socially—have used every means to concentrate public opinion in the South, and to put a bar forever between Southern men, and the "anti-slavery spirit." The pulpit has hurled every consecration, equity, or else thundered forth its eloquence in defence of human servitude as a divine institution. The Legislature has braved the Union, and defied the States, in a daring endeavor to make that the element of Republicanism. Society, collecting and banding together its strength, has thrilled every thing like free thought, as it threatened social death to any man who should lift a word against slavery. Yet amid this outpouring and united despotism—amid the Sunday stillness which it kept, and which no hardy spirit ventured to break—the removal of persons and property to the free States has been more extended than it ever was before! The conscientious left a tyranny they could not brook. The money-loving escaped a future they feared to look at, much more to meet. And thousands of Carolinians, thus, have found, as thousands were finding a new home upon a free soil!

4. The vote in Alabama and Georgia on the white basis. Whenever this question is brought up, it involves, in a modified form, the question of slavery. Non-slaveholders, and all who are opposed to the institution, vote, whenever occasion offers, for a simple white basis—that is, against considering negroes as property, or allowing those who hold them, to have, in consequence, any increased political power. In Georgia, the white basis was near being carried, when the constitution was adopted, and in Alabama, when the question was submitted, "the minority in its favor," as a leading statesman in that State said, "was awfully large." This is significant. The act means what it declares on its face. It may be explained away; curious reasons may be assigned, such as "policy of wealth," "distaste to large slaveholders," "the individual love of equality in the white," but it is opposition to slavery, and nothing more nor less. Give the men who so vote a free opportunity to do—let them know that they can act out the vote so given—and a Southern anti-slavery party would exist in the South an hundred times more effective than any out of it.

It will not do, then, for these able perpetualists to confine their attention to "Abolitionism," or the "political action of the Whig or Democratic parties," in the Free States. An "Anti-Slavery spirit," entirely distinct from either—indeed, wholly home born, and home in purpose—exists largely in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and, as we have shown, in the Palmetto region itself. The Committee on Federal Relations, in the Alabama Legislature admitted this fact as regards the first six States named, and advised, two years ago, that "slavery should be kept within these States, having an identity of interest, and wishing to perpetuate the institution," for, for this end proposed, "to stop the inter-state slave trade, pass laws against non-resident proprietors who would make the State one negro quarter, and keep out negroes from Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia, &c., affirming that "the more northern slaveholding States are already seriously agitating emancipation," and that "in a very few years at farthest, the question will be submitted to the people at the polls, and decided by their affirmatively." This committee did not speak unadvisedly. Its Chairman, F. W. KITTERER, knows well the public sentiment of Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland, and, being a large slaveholder, could say how far his brethren in these States, desire or meant to go, in the future. If our friends, the perpetualists, therefore, are not satisfied with the evidence we offer on this point, they will at least, admit that of the Alabama Legislature.

Having thus, as we believe, established, what we set out to prove, viz: that the "Anti-Slavery spirit" and its "rapid progress" are not confined to the Free States, we purpose, hereafter, to enquire, calmly, what influence the perpetualists have exerted in extending "this spirit," and accelerating "its rapid progress." We may err; but we think they have had more to do with this than their friends imagine, or they themselves would admit.

Public Instruction.

We announced last week, that Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge had been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for this State. We are glad of this. He is a man of energy, and will work to some purpose. We mistake him much, if he does not infuse a new spirit into our public schools, and if he does not find the people ready to back him.

Kentucky is sadly in the back ground, as regards educational progress. Compare her condition with the Eastern States as to the number of people who cannot read and write:

State	Persons
Connecticut	1 in 311 persons
New Hampshire	1 in 159 "
Massachusetts	1 in 99 "
Kentucky	1 in 61 "

And this, too, when we have a school fund of one million, two hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars! And where is that fund? Spent by the State for foreign improvements! Borrowed for purposes foreign to its creation! Let every dollar of this be honestly and wisely applied, hereafter, to educational purposes.

Louisville has done nobly in behalf of free schools. They are her pride. And what is more, these schools will compare with any similar institutions in the West! Let the people then, demand their establishment wherever children can be found to fill them in the State!

The Native Americans.

The convention of this party held at Philadelphia, have nominated Gen. Taylor for President, and Gen. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

A General Convention of Universalists is being held in New York city.

Land Speculation.

The Green Bay Advocate is out against Land Speculators. Their plan, is, to watch the growth of settlements; when large enough to insure rapid progress, they buy up all they can, and then gave "settlers" to pay five times what they gave. Ask them for contributions for roads, schools, churches, and they are "so poor that they cannot give." In this neighborhood, are seriously injured, and the growth of towns checked. It would seem, that Eastern Capitalists, have been of agents out in new purchases, to make secure investments. The Advocate says, the people demand the action of Congress on this point, and declares that the land ought to be sold to the actual tiller of the soil. This is its statement and argument:

The moment that a quantity of land, in the same vicinity, is bought for speculative purposes, that moment is emigration turned from that quarter, and land in that locality is abandoned. The emigrant seeks another spot, and as soon as the speculator reaches him again, another like effect ensues—until we see the face of the country dotted with little settlements, and these settlements encircled with speculators' land, but no progress, and a drawback and burthen upon the actual tiller. Let none but actual settlers be admitted to the public lands, and the towns would grow a more rapid, healthy, and permanent settlement of the country. There would be no location shunning, and consequently no land below par—or, as in many cases, actually unsalable.

The principle will undoubtedly be asserted, and in some cases, is a good one too, that the market should not be restricted to any, and that the speculators right and money are just as good as those of the actual settler. But we hold that that system which works to the good of the few, through the wrong of the many, is an unjust one—and where the effect is wrong, the cause cannot be right. Let the market be open to all, but conditioned that he who buys shall till—and that that system which works to the good of the few, through the wrong of the many, is an unjust one—and where the effect is wrong, the cause cannot be right. Let the market be open to all, but conditioned that he who buys shall till—and that that system which works to the good of the few, through the wrong of the many, is an unjust one—and where the effect is wrong, the cause cannot be right.

Very fairly put, brother of Wisconsin! And we hope Congress will consider what you say. All the Western States have been disturbed by this same cause; we know now sections in Ohio, where no settlements are made, because the land is owned by large proprietors far away. We have no sympathy with these absentee capitalists. They do immense injury. And Congress should, by law, keep the public lands open, in limited quantities, to actual tillers, charging them the cost of survey, not only as an act of justice to the settler, and to help on and elevate the laborer, but as a means of stopping the most corrupting and troublesome of all human frauds for money-making—that of land speculation.

We think some law of this kind will be passed next winter. The new States are for it, and if they push the subject wisely, they will carry it.

Patrick T. Jackson, of Boston!

We notice the death of this influential citizen of Boston with deep pain. He was widely known, and, wherever known, loved and honored. For Boston he has done much! We doubt if any individual there has accomplished more. He worked for the present and for the future; he knew what the day demanded, and he did it; he knew what would help posterity, and he sought to secure it. For combining this public and private enterprise, he was one of the remarkable men of our time!

And then his character was so bright and spotless! His integrity, frankness, generosity, liberality—these qualities made him the loved one in the private circle, and an honored example before the public! Boston—Massachusetts—may well mourn the departure of such a man, as a public loss.

Ten Hour Bill—Excitement.

The New Hampshire Legislature passed a law declaring ten hours a legal day's work—which law was to go into effect in August last. It met, unexpectedly, with strong opposition from certain employers. The owners of the Mills, at Manchester, in that State, endeavored to evade the law, by special contracts with operatives, and, that failing, to force them into measures. Neither plan succeeded. The operatives are satisfied with the law, and insist upon its enforcement.

In a Machine shop, the following petition was signed by the workmen therein:

To the Stockholders of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, at Manchester, N. H.

The undersigned most respectfully represent, that they are operatives in the machine shop of said company, and that they would gladly be governed by the best principle of the Law of the last Legislature of this State, which recognizes ten hours of continuous labor as a day's work; believing, as we do, that it would be for the interest of all concerned, in labor of this establishment—the employers, as well as the employed—that this principle should prevail. We therefore would most earnestly request that you would not act in the premises, that your operatives in this shop be required to labor Ten Hours only on each day.

Manchester, Aug. 17, 1847.

This petition was instantly declined by the agent of the company. The result was, a meeting on the part of the operatives. The City Hall, Manchester, was full to overflowing—hundreds upon hundreds being unable to get in—and the following resolutions, except the fifth, passed with "tremendous applause."

Resolved, That we hold these truths self-evident—that man is endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights—among which is life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, a home on the earth, a right to labor, and the power to limit for himself, his hours of labor.

Resolved, According to the laws of New Hampshire, ten hours constitutes a legal day's work.

Resolved, That ten hours labor is each day, is all that a man's constitution is able to bear.

Resolved, That on and after the 15th September, we will not work more than the legal number of hours per day, and will be required to labor Ten Hours only on each day.

Resolved, That we will sign no contracts to work more than ten hours per day.

Resolved, That, to the support of these resolutions we pledge our lives and our sacred honor.

The fifth resolution was postponed for consideration, until another night. The Manchester paper says, it will be passed, and that the meeting will have the effect of inducing manufacturers to adopt the ten hour system.

There has been circulated a communication from an overseer, which, if true, shows a bad state of things among employers in this quarter. He says, "he is compelled to bow to labor, and kiss his image, or be guillotined." He advises the operatives to be "cautious" and the girls to "sign no papers." "We are many of us broken down in constitution," he declares "from the long time we are obliged to serve before we become qualified to take charge of a room, and so the time we are upon the top round of the ladder, many of us are ripe for death, and totally unfit for any thing else."

This is a slavery as bad as any we know of. It ought not to be endured, and will not be. If freemen are to sweat and toil beyond what human nature can bear, if besides that, they are to become liars and hypocrites that they may earn their bread, it is time that public opinion should apply speedily its corrective. Avarice can stand, but it cannot stand its hiss and scorn. The task-master may lord it over the operative; but he dare not encounter the fierce rebuke of the public voice.

Faint Sound.

A valuable correspondent in the Green River Country, writes us:

"The idea of each county in a slave State, having a right to be free, when a majority of the citizens say so, by vote, is a good one, democratic in its nature, and the very lever, I think, to release us from slavery."

Africa.

A Liverpool merchant, ROBERT JAMESON, and a sea-captain, Mr. BECCOFF, have done something to first to penetrate the interior of Africa—the first by obtaining the means, the last by exploration and discovery.

The great water-way, the Niger, is navigable. Mr. Beccoff, has established the fact, that between Lever, his highest point, and Bousaka, Park's lowest, the interior is accessible. Navigation, up to Timbuctoo, may be considered safe—at least only forty miles of the river remains to be explored. The London Spectator, speaking of Mr. Beccoff's enterprise as daring, discreet, intelligent, and far above the trading spirit of the time, says:

The lower Niger and its branches permeate an immense delta, containing thousands of miles of rich fertile and wooded country. The unexplored climate extends only for a limited space upwards; and as you ascend the river the healthiness becomes equal to that of the tropics generally. This region is inhabited by negro races, and is not destitute of civilization, and, except for trade, on the middle Niger, above Iddah, the inhabitants assume more of Arab aspect, and are more civilized, congregated in towns so large that one is mentioned which is computed to contain 20,000 inhabitants, but the people are less eager for trade. They are prejudiced against strangers from the West by the Arab dealers who come to them in caravans across the continent, and strive to exclude traders who come by the comparatively short and easy path of the river.

Iron steamers, of light draught, and heavy engine power, and hardy seamen, will enable any traders to navigate the Niger, and its branch, the Tchaddah, at nearly all seasons of the year. The Spectator thinks the best crews would be West India blacks. Why not Liberians, or the people of Sierra Leone? They are acclimated, and know the habits and ways of the interior Africans.

It would seem that the armed cruisers are jealous of each other, and excite besides the jealousies of the different tribes. On the Gaboon, Mr. Beccoff encountered much opposition from a French commandant, who thought he was after "territory" by treaty for the British Government. He had hard work to prosecute his exploration. We saw a part of the money for these discovery expeditions was loaned to Liberia, under the charge of such a man as Mr. Beccoff, on condition that they would open a trade with the people of the interior of Africa.

Commerce of Cincinnati.

The annual statement of imports and exports, with the value, for the year ending the 31st Aug. 1847, is published by the Chamber of Commerce, of that city. This is the beginning. For the first time a full and correct record, saving minor errors and omissions which result from wagon arrivals and the manner in which facts relating to river-commerce are obtained, is presented, and we hope all the cities of the West will soon present a similar record. We present general results.

IMPORTS.		Total Value.
BALESTIFFS—		
Flour, corn-meal, corn, oats,	3,213,432 79	
Provisions—		
Beef, pork, lard, and tallow,	1,891,185 17	
Dairy products—		
Butter, cheese, &c.,	234,026 78	
Fruit, DOMESTIC—		
Apples, &c.,	165,211 55	
Nuts, &c.,	10,000 00	
Oranges, &c.,	19,137 00	
SUNDRY PRODUCE—		
Such as eggs, beans, &c.,	387,227 29	
LARD—		
Distilled and fermented,	1,915,041 10	
Hides and Leather,	369,208 96	
METALS—		
Rosins, iron, and steel, &c.,	1,578,893 25	
STARCH—		
Such as bagging, cotton, &c.,	1,852,092 37	
MERCHANDISE—		
Or whatever is received by public conveyance in packages,	34,325,400 00	
GROCERIES—		
Bark, coal, wood, butter and g. stores, &c.,	1,299,677 90	
Total,	\$4,991,831 93	
This exhibit does not embrace all receipts, but only those of which correct data can be given. Heavy teams are continually arriving in their season, with Flour, Pork, Bacon, Whiskey, &c. On an average, four hundred farmers' wagons, mostly two horses, with apples, butter, cheese, &c. Most of the articles—hay, potatoes, cheese, &c., &c., come in this way. It is a pity that some estimate had not been made of these receipts; data exist, we should suppose, which would enable the intelligent Chamber of Commerce to approximate the truth.		

EXPORTS.	
BALESTIFFS—	
Flour, corn-meal, corn, oats,	3,268,086 50
Provisions—	
Beef, pork and lard, and tallow,	1,632,033 17
Lard Stock—	
Beef, pork, lard, and tallow,	175,202 00
Dairy products—	
Butter, cheese, &c.,	134,092 01
SUNDRY PRODUCE—	
Apples, beans, bran, eggs, feathers, grease, hay, peas, tallow, &c.,	367,384 35
Lard, distilled and fermented,	1,637,877 70
Whiskey, alcohol, cider, beer,	
Iron, &c.,	543,026 50
STARCHES—	
Brooms, bagging, candles, cotton, hemp, iron, lard oil, rope, soap, salt, tobacco, vinegar, wool, manufactures, merchandise,	44,085 97 04
GROCERIES—	
Coffee, molasses, and sugar,	686,919 00
LEATHER, COAL, AND COKE,	79,926 00
Total,	\$5,735,252 27
The aggregate of imports and exports, summed up, amount to	\$105,737,086 24
To this add Hogs, received,	38,774
By land,	212,000
Beaves,	232,500
Total,	\$107,053,860 24

We regret that we have not room for the whole Report, for though dry, it is instructive, and to merchants, important. We add the table of Breadstuffs, quantity and value:

BREADSTUFFS—	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
Flour, brs,	512,506	2,111,624 72	
C. Meal, bush,	56,775	39,024 00	
Wheat, do,	500,829	42,647 20	
Corn, do,	896,358	403,216 10	
Oats, do,	372,027	130,244 45	
Rye, do,	41,016	18,457 29	
Barley, do,	79,304	38,109 12	
Total,		\$2,133,432 79	

An effort ought to be made to ascertain the land trade of Cincinnati. The report says, "it would be fruitless." This is an error. System on the part of the City Council, and unity among traders, or laws passed by the Legislature, requiring specific returns, would give it with exactness. The tables show, when contrasted, that this land trade is very important.

Steamboat arrivals, 3,729
Flatboat do, 3,330
Increase over '46, of Steamboats, 110
Steamboats, No. Tonnage,
1846-'7, 32 5,567
1846-'7, 32 5,567
Average cost of \$70 per ton.
The number of Hogs packed this year, was 240,000, being 55,000 less than the aggregate of the year previous.
One of the most noticeable events of the year was the speculation in Grain. The season opened with Flour at \$2.80, reaching as high as several intervening speculations, as \$6.65, on the seventh of June. All other breadstuffs, and some other articles, such as Whiskey, fell the influence of the same causes, rose and fell correspondingly.

The Cotton trade of the city seemed largely on the increase. Sales have been made here for the supply of manufactures in Western New York.

York. This number of bales received during the year, amount to 15,235, being 1,367 more than those received the year previous.

The exports of Whiskey seem also to have increased very much. The number of barrels shipped, in 1845-'46, it was 136,673.

Differences.

The Report says:

In reviewing the events of the Commercial year just closed, it must be acknowledged to have been, in its general results, one of unusual prosperity, as regards not only the City of Cincinnati but the entire country tributary to, and affected by its trade; and, although the prices of Breadstuffs which had previously attained to rates unusually high, have since experienced a rapid decline, seriously affecting the fortunes of the aggregate, the past year has undoubtedly, in the aggregate, enriched the West more, and added to the real Capital a larger amount, than any which has preceded it.

Trade of New Orleans.

The statement of the business of this city for the year ending Aug. 31st, lies before us.

The cotton crop is set down as an average one. No estimate is under 2,500,000 bales. Of cotton there was:

Stock on hand September 1, 1846, Bales 6,332	
Arrived since that date,	749,425
Exported to date,	746,757
Stock on hand and on shipment not cleared on the 1st September, 1847	24,221

EXPORTS.	
Exports to Great Britain, bales,	384,488
Do. France,	95,817
Do. North of Europe,	26,297
Do. Spain and the Mediterranean,	27,623
Do. Coastwise,	135,314
Total,	722,536

In Tobacco there is a great falling off. Total arrivals this year 56,792 bbls, against 71,355, last, showing a decrease of 15,563. The crops are sent forward by Pittsburgh and the Lakes to the East, and the probability is, that in this, and other articles, the trade of New Orleans will diminish, as facilities of reaching the seaboard multiply.

Of Tobacco, the following statement is made:

Stock on hand September 1, 1846, bbls, 17,417	
Arrived since that date,	56,792
Exported to date,	50,294
City consumption and baling,	1,626-51,980
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared,	22,229

EXPORTS.	
Exports to Great Britain, bbls,	9,685
Do. France,	3,503
Do. North of Europe,	8,018
Do. Spain,	17,409
Do. Coastwise,	11,669
Total,	50,294

The sugar crop last year was short. It is estimated at 150,000 hogsheads. This year it promises well. The quantity of molasses is put down at 7,000,000 of gallons. The coffee trade is on the increase. Increase by direct arrivals over last year, 27,895 sacks. Imports from Rio de Janeiro, 209,287 bags, against 215,231 last; from Cacao, Lagaira, &c., 44,628 against 10,769. Total supply adding 30,000 sacks of last year, up to 1st September, 274,915.

The arrivals of wheat have been large—252,323 sacks against 389,199 last year. Total exports—34,239 of which 299,718 sacks were sent to Great Britain.

So, also, of Indian Corn. Receipts up to the 1st of Sept., were 3,914,031 sacks against 1,552,081 last year—exports, 2,525,342 sacks, against 889,223 last year. Sent to Great Britain, 2,043,383 sacks.

Flour has increased immensely. The receipts amount to 1,636,637 bbls, against 819,031 last year—exports, to 1,303,946 against 547,205. To Great Britain alone was shipped 631,520 bbls. Exports were to:

New York,	60,645
Boston,	94,008
Philadelphia,	12,850
Baltimore,	3,653
Charleston,	6,718
Other coastwise ports,	49,557
Great Britain,	631,520
Cuba,	42,071
Other foreign pts.,	412,488
Total,	1,303,946

Pork—Receipts during the year 375,969 barrels, against 369,026 bbls. last year. Decrease. Lard—Receipts during the year 325,115 kegs, and 100,422 barrels. Exported 740,013 kegs. Whiskey—Receipts this year 121,899 barrels, against 115,478 barrels last year.

Hemp—Receipts during the year 62,404 bales, against 52,589 bales.

Bagging and Bala Rope.—The receipts of the year have been 65,818 pieces of bagging, against 29,888 pieces, and 39,211 coils of rope; exported, 18,207 coils.

Salt.—The receipts have